

THE KNOXVILLE INDEPENDENT

EQUAL RIGHTS TO ALL

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS

SPECIAL PRIVILEGES TO NONE.

OF THE COMMON PEOPLE.

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CHARLES H. JEFFRIES



Despite the fact that the doughnut has not yet been introduced in China, the Salvation Army is making great strides in that country, and already the converts number 2,000, according to Commissioner Charles H. Jeffries, territorial commander of the Salvation Army in China, who returned to San Francisco recently. Jeffries organized the army in Northern China two years ago. He has headquarters at Peking.

HAS CLEW TO BOMBERS

Detective Flynn Finds Cobbler Who Repaired Shoes.

Repair Man Gives Description Tallying With That of Man Slain in Washington.

New York, June 12.—A cobbler is believed today to be the man who will give the clue that will lead to the sound-up of the gang of anarchists responsible for the series of bomb outrages in the eastern part of the country last week.

William J. Flynn, chief of the bureau of investigation, says the cobbler is the man who repaired the shoes of the anarchist killed in the blast at Attorney General Palmer's home in Washington, and this same cobbler has given such an accurate description of the dead man that it will not be long before he is identified, and after this it will be easy to round up the group with which he was associated.

Chief Flynn has also a handkerchief belonging to the Washington bomber bearing the initials "K. H." which were also found on his collar. Flynn believes these are the initials of the anarchist.

Chief Flynn's statement regarding the shoe came in response to questions regarding reports from Bessemer, Pa., that a cobbler there had repaired the anarchist's shoes.

"There is nothing to the Bessemer story," said Chief Flynn. "As a matter of fact, I know positively this bomber did not have rubber heels attached to his shoes in Bessemer. They were attached by a cobbler in New York. We have found this cobbler. He has absolutely identified the shoe—we have only one of them—in New York and the rubber heel he attached.

"This shoe is of peculiar construction. As a matter of fact, it is a sandal, the kind that children wear.

"We asked if he could remember the owner of the sandal. He said he did not know him, but could give a very good description of the man. This he did to our satisfaction."

RIGHT TO OCCUPY ARMENIA

Turkish Peace Delegates Concede Allies' Contentions; Blame Young Turks.

Paris, June 12.—Turkish peace delegates, who are en route for France on the French warship Democracy, will concede the allies' right to occupy Armenia, Arabia and Thrace but will object to the Greek occupation of Smyrna. It was understood here. The Ottoman envoys are reported to be preparing to shift the responsibility for Turkey's entrance into the war upon the Young Turks.

[The Young Turks constitute a political faction that overthrew Sultan Abdul Hamid. One of the chief leaders was Enver Pasha, then Enver Bey, who was virtually dictator when the war broke out. He has since been characterized as a tool of Germany.]

Indictment Filed Against Brewers. Baltimore, Md.—The Standard Brewery, Incorporated, was indicted by the Federal Grand Jury on a charge of having made beer in violation of the war-time prohibition law. This is the first case in this section of the country involving a test of the constitutionality of the law.

ITALIAN STEAMSHIP AND YANKEE COLLIDE

OPERATED BY THE U. S. SHIP. PING BOARD OFF FIRE ISLAND LIGHT.

Collisions Imperil Crews at Sea—Sailors of Steamship Yankee Rescued By Italian Boat—Former German Liner Rammed.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. New York.—The Italian steamship Argentina collided with the steamship Yankee, operated by the United States Shipping Board off Fire Island Light. The Yankee was reported to be leaking so badly that she was abandoned by her captain and crew, who were taken aboard the Argentina, which is standing by. The Yankee is a 2,418-ton vessel. She sailed from Newport News for New York June 6. The steamship Graf Waldersee, former German liner taken over by the United States Shipping Board, was rammed 30 miles off Sandy Hook at 11:45 o'clock p. m. by the steamship Redondo, a cargo boat, according to a wireless message received by the Naval Communication Service. The Leviathan and the Patricia are standing by the Graf Waldersee, which had sailed at 4 o'clock p. m. for Brest. The Redondo, operated by the United States Shipping Board, was bound for New York, having sailed from Cette, France, May 28.

Labor Denounces Prohibition; Atlantic City, N. J.—A resolution expressing organized labor's disapproval of war-time prohibition, and urging that 2½ per cent beer be exempt from the provisions of the eighteenth amendment to the constitution, and from the war-time prohibition measure, which goes into effect July 1, was adopted by the reconstruction convention of the American Federation of Labor. A bitter fight was waged on the proposal by dry elements, especially delegates from Seattle, who based their arguments on the benefits they said their city had found through prohibition, but it was carried by an overwhelming vote of 26,475 to 4,005. The voting is proportional to the membership of the unions represented.

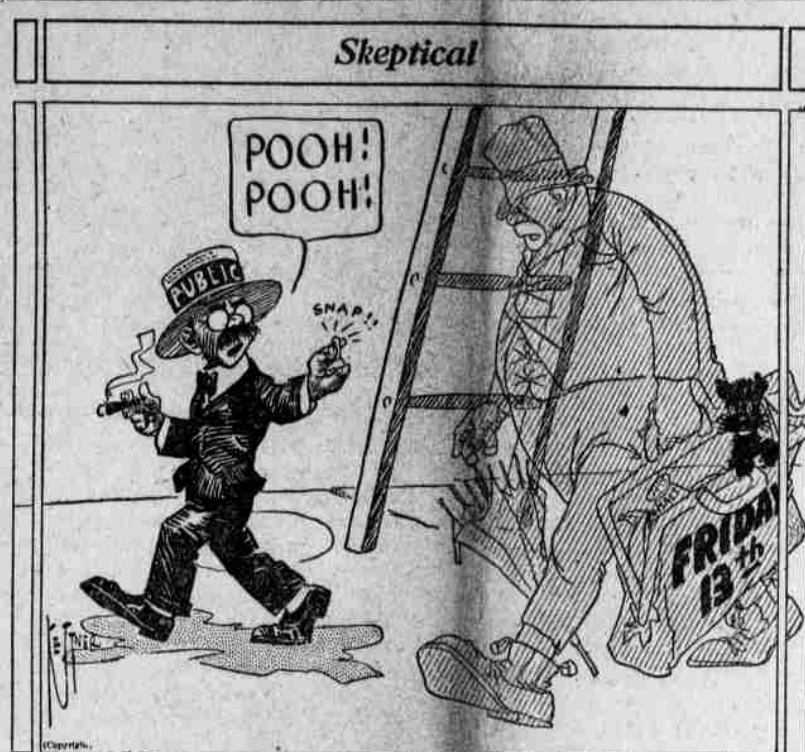
Prisoner Wounded By Police. Richmond, Ind.—Wounded when in pistol duel with police at Economy, 10 miles north of Richmond, William Anderson, a negro, sought at Muncie, Ind., in connection with the alleged killing of Clyde E. Benadum, was taken to Muncie. Muncie police say that Anderson and Walter Arnett, 17 years old, white, escaped on a freight train. Richmond authorities and Sheriff Clem Carr searched the train at Economy. Anderson was shot when he refused to halt after jumping from the train. He returned the fire, and in the exchange of shots was wounded three times. Physicians at Reid Memorial Hospital say the wounds will prove to be fatal.

Heir to Roumanian Throne Wounded. Paris.—Crown Prince Charles, of Roumania, is suffering from a bullet wound in the leg, self-inflicted, according to dispatches received. The wound is not regarded to be serious. The crown prince's act, which has caused a sensation in Bucharest, is said to have been prompted by the King's insistence that the Prince visit Japan to forget Mlle. Cecile Lambrins, the girl from whom he was forced by his royal parents to obtain a divorce because she was not titled or wealthy.

Old Fight Renewed. Washington, D. C.—Rigid enforcement of the clause of the interstate commerce act requiring railroads to charge less for short freight hauls than for long hauls over the same lines, as proposed in a bill by Senator Poindexter, of Washington, would force railroads to general rate increases over much of the country, the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee was told by representatives of New England and New York manufacturers.

Lock Filed From Mail Pouch. Cincinnati, O.—Telegraph wires between Cincinnati and Washington were kept hot as a result of efforts on the part of Postoffice and United States Subtreasury officials to ascertain the contents of a registered pouch addressed to the Cincinnati Subtreasury from the United States Treasury at Washington. The pouch contained \$40,000 in currency for the Cincinnati Subtreasury.

Fund Provides For But 300,000 Men. Washington.—Further reduction in the size of the army to be maintained for the fiscal year tentatively was agreed upon by the House in deciding to base appropriations for pay and maintenance on an army of 300,000 men, instead of 400,000, as recommended by the House Military Committee.



WIRE MEN QUIT IN MANY CITIES

Postal and Western Union Telegraphers Comply With General Order.

EFFECT THUS FAR IN DOUBT

Number Is Expected to Reach Between 40,000 and 70,000—To Include Cables—Regarded as Test of Strength.

Latest reports of the commercial telegraph operators' strike received in Chicago are: CHICAGO—Between 500 and 700 keymen are out.

NEW YORK—All Western Union operators and nearly all Postal men out.

WASHINGTON—All operators out. Tieup complete.

DETROIT—All Postal operators but two and many Western Union men out.

CLEVELAND—Fifty men reported to have quit and strike growing.

ST. LOUIS—Western Union messenger boys quit. No report on operators.

OMAHA—Tieup complete. All operators out.

NASHVILLE—Postal operators out; Western Union at work.

ATLANTA—Total on strike swelled to 900.

INDIANAPOLIS—City has 65 members of Commercial Telegraphers' union, but none went out. No men out in entire state.

SAN FRANCISCO—About 100 Postal men and less than 5 per cent of the Western Union men walked out.

NASHVILLE, TENN.—Western Union men remain at post. All Postal force out.

Chicago, June 12.—Between 500 and 750 Chicago keymen of the Commercial Telegraphers' union, which early in the day called the country-wide strike, had left their instruments and joined in the walkout by noon. It was estimated by S. J. Konenkamp, international president of the union.

The ranks swelled by sympathetic messenger boys and girls wearing flaming strike signs in their caps, the strikers gathered about the buildings of the Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies to picket the offices there, while details of policemen were scattered through the crowds, to prevent possible violence.

The telegraphers early completed a tieup of the Postal company. The Western Union offices, according to strikers, having for the past weeks discharged all union men, were practically unaffected by the walkout.

Konenkamp Tells Demands.

President Konenkamp announced the demands of the union men to be as follows:

1. Right to organize.
2. Right to bargain collectively.
3. Discontinuance of discrimination against union men and women employees.
4. Increase in wages proportionate to the increase in the cost of living, with a \$5 per day minimum.
5. Reinstatement of workers locked out in 1918 by the Western Union company, which subsequently refused to take them back on the order of the war labor board.

Mr. Konenkamp followed his announcement of the union men's demands by a statement declaring that the full effect of the strike would not be known for a few days, and expressing confidence that the result of the walkout would be favorable to the union.

GERMAN REQUEST IS TURNED DOWN

Plea for Mandate Over Former Controlled Colonies Rejected by Allies.

FINAL ANSWER JUNE 19-20

Defeated foe will sign, in spite of protests, according to Berlin dispatch—Rantzau would join League.

Paris, June 12.—The German request for a mandate over the former German colonies is rejected by the allies in their reply to the German counter-proposals agreed upon by the peace conference.

Paris, June 12.—Germany probably will send her final reply to the allies on June 19 or 20. In spite of solemn protests it is now growing clear that her answer will be "yes."

Paris, June 12.—The complete rejoinder of the allies to the German counter-proposals will be handed to Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, head of the German peace delegation, on Friday.

The big four this morning practically completed the economic conditions and made material progress toward completing the clauses relating to the league of nations and the left bank of the Rhine.

It is planned to permit the German delegation to proceed to Weimar and present the amended treaty for consideration by the German national assembly.

Must Reply in Week.

Germany will then be required to signify within a week whether she accepts or rejects the treaty.

Premiers Clemenceau and Lloyd George are generally accepting President Wilson's suggestions in dealing with the German counter claims. The president has sharply rebuked the adamant attitude of both, declaring:

"Unless there is the speediest action immediately, it is useless to continue. Bolshevism will triumph over law and order."

His declaration was followed by immediate concessions, making possible an early agreement.

Will Sign Modified Terms.

"We will sign if there are sufficient modifications in the peace terms," Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau told correspondents yesterday.

"I do not wish to go further," continued the head of the German peace delegation when pressed for details as to what would constitute "sufficient modifications." "We are as anxious as the allies, if not more so, for speedy peace and will do everything in our power short of signing terms that would crush us."

The count was informed that it was understood that the allies intend to promise the delegation in a memorandum answering this counter-proposal, probably today, that they intend to have the reparations committee speed up the work of arriving at a definite amount of the total indemnity, which probably will be done in about four months.

"Will this be sufficient cause for you to sign immediately without further protest?" he was asked.

Place Hope in Covenant.

The count paused for a moment, then said:

"It sounds fair, but I can see nothing, at least until I know definitely and officially the proposition of the allied and associated governments."

"However you can tell the American people that we place all our hope in the league of nations and want a safe and speedy and fair representation."

ROOT ADMITS HE HAD PACT COPY

Former Senator Believed to Have Shown Text to Lodge in New York.

HAD IT FOR SEVERAL WEEKS

Contents He Had Perfect Right to the Manuscript—Prominent Financiers Among the Witnesses Before the Committee.

Washington, June 12.—The peace treaty scandal fizzled out in the resumption by the senate foreign relations committee of the investigation as to how a copy of the treaty denied to the senate, reached the hands of private persons in New York city.

Elihu Root, former secretary of state, who appeared voluntarily as the first witness, frankly told the committee that he was given a copy of the treaty by Henry P. Davison of the banking house of J. P. Morgan & Co.

Davison then took the witness stand and testified that he brought the treaty copy to the United States from Paris under the impression that it was public property. Upon discovering that it had not been printed here he locked it in his safe, he said, after showing it to no one but ex-Senator Root. He justified his possession of his copy because of his position as chairman of the board of governor of the League of Red Cross Societies and because of his position as an "international banker, interested in the rehabilitation of war-devastated Europe."

Washington, June 12.—Former Secretary of State Elihu Root was followed on the witness stand in the senate treaty leak inquiry by Henry P. Davison, who admitted that he brought a copy of the peace treaty from Paris. He testified, however, that no one had read the copy except himself and Mr. Root.

Mr. Davison added he had not shown his copy of the treaty to J. P. Morgan or any other member of the firm.

Senator Lodge declared that Mr. Root had shown him the treaty while he was in New York.

Bankers Before Committee.

Washington, June 12.—J. P. Morgan and Henry P. Davison of the Morgan banking house appeared before the senate foreign relations committee when it resumed its probe of Senator Borah's charges that copies of the peace treaty had fallen into the possession of certain American financial interests before the senate had access to the voluminous document.

Elihu Root, former senator and secretary of state, entered the committee room almost immediately after Mr. Morgan and Mr. Davison arrived.

Root Admits Having Copy.

Mr. Root, the first witness called, admitted having a copy of the treaty.

"The publication of the purpose of the committee to inquire into the possession of copies of the draft treaty with Germany led me to feel that it was proper for me to come here and give the committee certain knowledge which I have," Root said.

"I have a copy of the treaty and have had it for several weeks. It was sent to me by Henry P. Davison of the Red Cross," he continued.

"I stand upon my right to have it. I deny that anyone can question that right."

"I assert the entire propriety of my having it and his giving it to me."

Believe Root Gave Out Text.

Mr. Root's appearance revived the report that it was he who recently placed a copy of the peace treaty in Senator Lodge's hands in New York. It was stated that he had volunteered to testify before the committee.

Frank A. Vanderlip, former president of the National City Bank of New York, showed up just before Senator Lodge, as chairman of the committee, opened the hearing.

Senator Lodge began by reading a telegram from Jacob H. Schiff of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., in which he "begged to be excused from appearing before the committee."

Former Senator Root was the first witness called. Senator Lodge explaining that he had "volunteered to appear as a witness" and "had to take an early train back to New York."

Borah to Conduct Quiz.

Upon Senator Borah was to rest largely the task of questioning them along lines already indicated by him. Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, senate majority leader and chairman of the committee, having announced that the Idaho senator, rather than himself, would conduct the examination, as it was at Borah's request that Morgan and Davison were summoned before the committee.

The committee assembled in the quarters prepared for it in the senate office building for the conduct of its investigations. Special precautions

MISS GRACE D. BANKER



Miss Grace D. Banker of Passaic, N. J., was recently decorated with the distinguished service medal at Coblenz, Germany, by Lieutenant General Liggett, commander of the first army, for her exceedingly meritorious and distinguished service in keeping the telephone system open during operations against the St. Mihiel salient and north of Verdun. She is the chief operator of the army telephone service in Germany.

CONFER WITH WILSON

Irish-American Representatives Urge Conference Hearing.

Would Force Investigation of British Treatment of Irish Political Prisoners.

Paris, June 12.—Frank P. Walsh and ex-Governor Dunne of Illinois, representing Irish-American societies, conferred with President Wilson this afternoon and urged him to insist that the peace conference grant the fullest hearing to a representative of the Irish republic and force an investigation of British treatment of Irish political prisoners. They asked that the American peace delegation carry out to the fullest extent the letter and spirit of the senate resolution regarding Ireland.

Paris, June 12.—The Irish situation again took a prominent place in public interest as a result of the scheduled interview between two of the Irish-American delegates—Frank P. Walsh and Edward Dunne—and President Wilson at the Paris "White House."

The American delegation is apparently of the unanimous opinion that the senate resolution regarding representation of the San Feliu at the peace conference is entirely up to the president. There are conflicting views, however, as to what course will be followed.

One delegate expressed belief that the president would probably submit the resolution as coming direct from the senate, thus relieving the delegation of responsibility and the possible stirring up of international complications. On the other hand, it is pointed out that if the president saw fit, he might refuse to submit the resolution to the conference at all.

Boston, June 12.—A warning to England not to trifle with America on the Irish question was voiced by Cardinal O'Connell at an Irish demonstration attended by more than 10,000 persons at Mechanics building.

"Until Ireland has been finally freed from an age-long yoke," the cardinal said, "a yoke infinitely more galling than that which any other land has been compelled to wear, the war cry of America will still resound throughout the earth. Let them who hear it beware no longer to defy it, but while still there is time to recognize it, acknowledge it and obey it. The time has passed forever now when England can say to America:

"The question of Ireland is our affair."

"From America to England: 'It was your affair for centuries and what have you done with it?'"

were taken to protect the prominent men expected to appear before it.

All those seeking admittance to the committee room were to be subjected to the closest scrutiny.

Officials Defend Secrecy.

Paris, June 12.—Replying to continued criticism of American senators regarding the "treaty leak," American officials pointed out that there has never been a case in history where the president submitted the text of a treaty which was subject to revision before it had actually been revised and ready for signatures.